

CONFIDENTIAL M-N-O (21) ~~24~~

Box 27 Folder 20

1944-1945

Correspondence M-O

- ① Series of letters between MacNeish and J. Alden Mason at the University Museum, U. Pennsylvania: 6/4/44 - MacNeish requests information on Tamaulipas; 6/6/44 - Mason's first response (w. envelope); 6/14/44 - Mason's detailed response, citing names of many relevant people; copy of reprint of "Third Round Table Conference in Mexico" by Mason. On back of reprint is MacNeish's handwritten list of contacts and references about Tamaulipas
- ② Letter from Mason to MacNeish (w. envelope), 6/30/44 on Round Table Conference publication
- ③ Postcard fr. Pablo Martínez del Río to MacNeish, 6/16/54, reporting on mammoth found w. tools at Iztapan
- ④ Letter fr. Clint W. Murchison of Dallas to MacNeish, 6/18/54, offering assistance
- ⑤ Handwritten letter w. envelope from June (Helm), postmarked 4/25/47. Notes + sketches on back by MacNeish
- ⑥ Series of letters between MacNeish, ^(in English) and Jesús Núñez Ch., ^(in Spanish) of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in Honduras, about the possibility of MacNeish doing survey in caves in Honduras in "the great corn hunt": 12/6/57 - MacNeish's request to look at caves near Copán, 12/24/57 - Núñez Ch.'s response; 2/3/58 - Núñez sets forth stipulations for any survey; 6/2/58 - MacNeish mentions findings in caves in Guatemala + Chiapas, Mexico; 6/23/58 - Núñez's response. (See also Content #34.)
- ⑦ Letter fr. V. Noonan of the Canada Council to MacNeish, requesting repayment of part of a grant, 11/2/59; MacNeish's response, 11/3/59
- ⑧ Letter fr. J. Alden Mason (see ① above), to MacNeish, 8/5/60, with critique on ms. on Santa Marta Cave, by Fred Peterson + MacNeish, MacNeish's response, 10/5/60 (3 copies); letter fr. MacNeish to Mason, 11/7/60, on two drawings for ms.
- ⑨ Letters between MacNeish and Mason, now at New World Archaeological Foundation in California, concerning Santa Marta report: 6/22/61 - MacNeish describes revision and finds at Tehuacán; 6/28/61 - Mason's response; 7/1/61 - Mason's queries on illustrations; 7/5/61 - MacNeish's response
- ⑩ Handwritten letter fr. Martínez del Río (see ③ above) to MacNeish, 8/23/61

- ⑪ Handwritten letter fr. William C. McLeod, Fort Liard, Canada, to MacNeish, 12/31/1962, offering his help; response from W. E. Taylor, 1/21/63 during MacNeish's absence
- ⑫ Letter fr. Mrs. F. M. Nelken to MacNeish inquiring about Miss [Antoinette] Nelken

June 4, 1944

University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Penn.

Dear Dr. Mason:

Upon the advice of Dr. Cole I am writing to you concerning a proposed archaeological project that would furnish material for my doctoral dissertation. The proposed project is vitally connected with the prehistory of North America and has been neglected by all archaeologists with the exception of yourself. The project would be to make a complete archaeological survey of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, with the purpose of solving problems concerning: cultural interplay between Mexico and the Southeast (and possibly the Southwest); early man in Mexico; and the discovery of archaeological sites that might furnish cultural manifestations that would throw some light on the types of early inhabitants of that area.

I am aware of the fact that you have been interested in the area and have done some surveying. I have not been able to obtain the report of your survey and would appreciate it if you would send me a copy. At present I am making a bibliography of materials about the area and would gladly accept your suggestions as to literature concerning the Northwest Gulf Coast region. In the near future I expect to correspond with other anthropologists who may have any information about the region. Suggestions that you may have in this connection would be of great value.

The reasons for my choice of this area as a subject for research are numerous. First, there has been little work done in the area. Secondly, I have done archaeological work in New York, the Tsegi region of the Southwest, and the Kincaid site of southern Illinois. I therefore feel myself competent to do this survey. Third, since I have recently received a medical discharge from the Army of the United States it is necessary that I do some sort of outdoor work. Fourth, by next January I will have fulfilled all requirements for my Ph. D. except my thesis and will have plenty

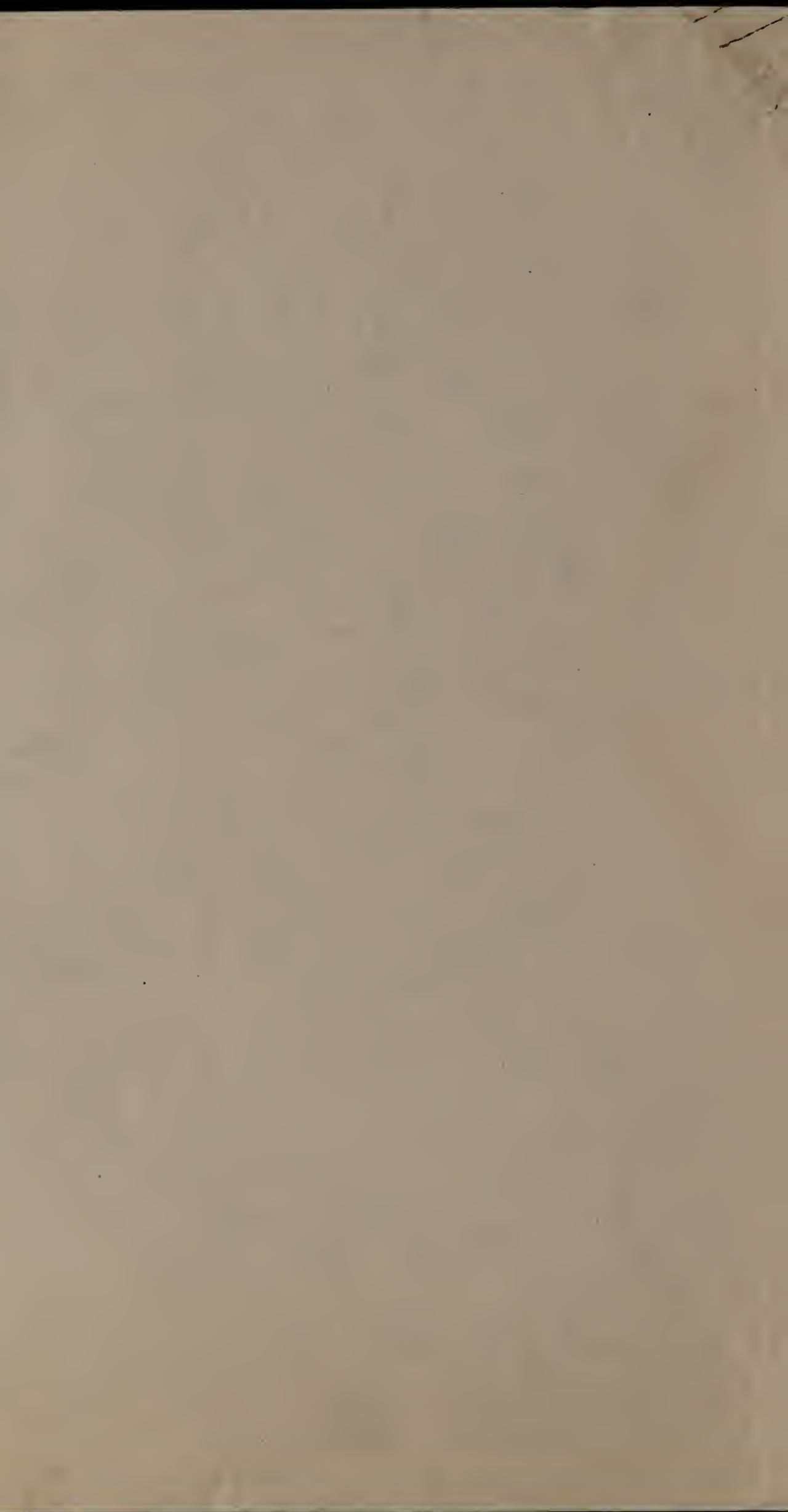
of time to do the survey. Fifth, I speak Spanish, and finally, I am sure I can obtain funds for at least six months work.

Any assistance that you can give me will be greatly appreciated, and if you think it necessary, I will be glad to come to Philadelphia and talk the project over with you.

Very truly,

Richard S. Mac Neish

JH



THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
33RD & SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

June 6, 1944.

Mr. Richard S. Mac Neish,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

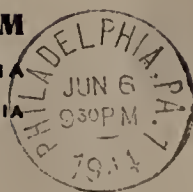
Dear Mr. Mac Neish:

I hope I can postpone a full answer to your letter for a week or ten days. I have a zero hour to meet in a week, and want to give your problem some thought. The field is a good and intriguing one. Several men have planned working there in the last few years but I am not sure that anyone has actually gone there. E. B. Sayles and Walter Taylor among them. All that I have published on that region is an article in the Bulletin Texas Arch. & Pal. Soc., Abilene, 7, 29-46, 1935 (See also id., 9, 120-129, 1937.). Unfortunately I have no reprints of these --never had any. Write Mr. A. E. Anderson, Brownsville, Texas and ask what he has been doing down that way. I haven't heard from him in many years but presume he is still alive and living there. I'll write you more fully in ten days.
Regards to Dr. Cole.

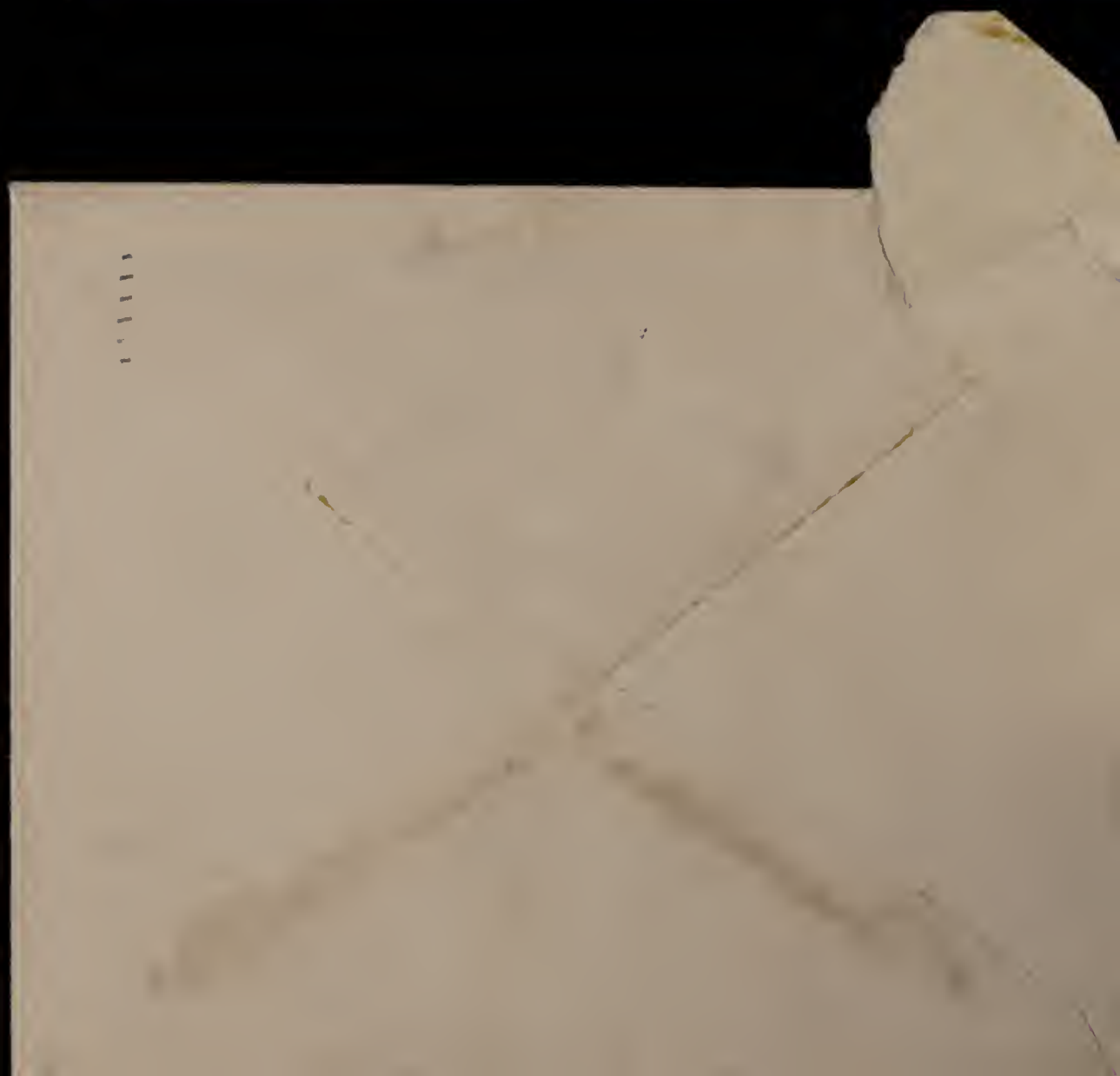
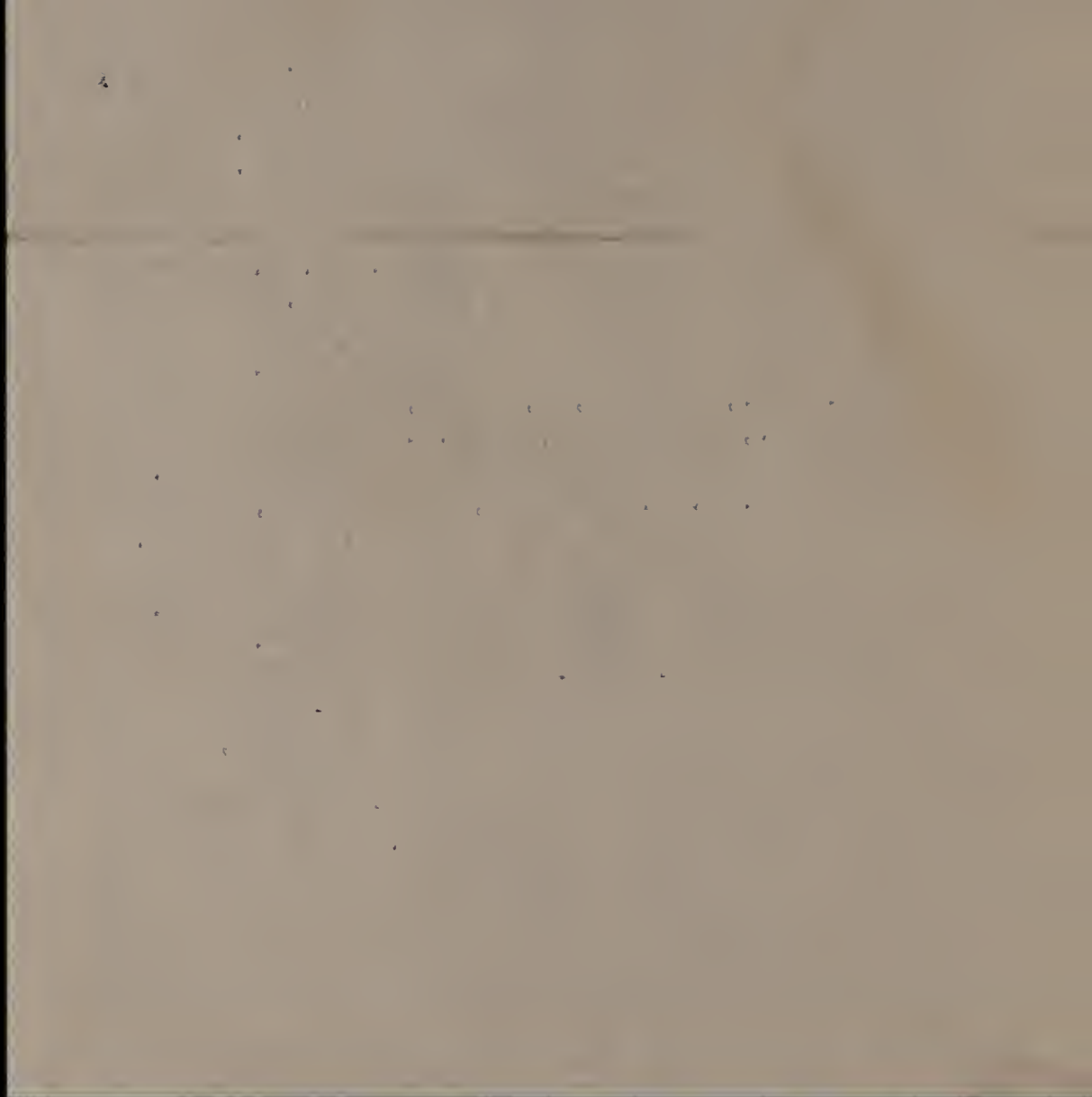
Cordially yours,

J. Alden Mason
J. Alden Mason

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
33RD & SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA



Mr. Richard S. Mac Neish
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.



THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
33RD & SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA 4.

June 14, 1944

Mr. Richard S. Mac Neish,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Mac Neish:

I presume you got my short note of June 6. Having sent off the research job that I was engaged on I'm now tackling two months' back correspondence - without any secretary. So I'm glad to go into more detail on your problem.

The question of the relations between Mexico and the southern U.S., and the place of Tamaulipas and Texas in the question have always intrigued me, but I have not been able to do much research upon it. It needs thorough study and probably some field research, but the latter will not be easy. Its thorough consideration should make a very good doctor's dissertation, since it requires considerable reading, research, deductions from data, and proper weighting of all criteria and data.

The only actual work that I have done in this region was in 1929 when I spent some time along the Gulf Coast of Texas, and motored down along the coast to Soto la Marina. All the worth-while results I published in the Bulletins of the Texas Archeological & Paleontological Society, 7, 29-46, 1935, and 9, 120-129, 1937. Not many libraries get this, but you can probably find it in some Chicago library. Unfortunately they publish no reprints, and I got only 2 copies of each myself.

I am by no means the only one who has worked or who is interested in this region. I'll mention a few to whom you should write. Until recently the archeologists at the University of Texas have not paid much attention to the southern part of the state, but now are doing more so. Write Alex Krieger, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, who is becoming interested. I spent a few days there last summer. Krieger spoke of planning to visit the coast sites together with George Martin. George Castor Martin, Terrell Wells, San Antonio, is the man who knows the archeology of the Corpus Christi region best; he used to live at Rockport. A good old egg. He has published a good deal, but generally in privately published things, hard to get. He'll send you anything he has available, and if you get down that way he'll tell you everything he knows and, if convenient, take you to some of the sites. I saw him last September.

Mr. A. E. Anderson, Box 189, Brownsville, Texas, is the local archeologist of that region. He has explored along the coast a short ways into Tamaulipas, and found some interesting things. I haven't heard from him in years.

Now as to Tamaulipas, Dr. Gordon F. Ekholm, American Museum of Natural History, N.Y.C., is the man who knows the southern part of the state, the Huastec region, best. He may be in service now. See his "Excavations at Tampico and Panuco in the Huasteca" (Anthrop. Pap. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 39, I, 1943 (?). Of course he is much interested in the problems of the relations between the Huasteca and the U.S. southeast, and has sound ideas on it.

Tamaulipas, between a few miles south of Brownsville and a few miles north of Tampico, is pretty well unexplored archeologically, though I think a little work has been done there recently; I'll try to look up the data. I don't believe that much will be found that will throw much light on the question of culture contact. But it ought to be investigated. The coast sites would probably be very different from the inland sites. At least two men have, in recent years, projected archeological research there, to both of whom you should write for information and advice. Both have worked in other sparsely inhabited and little-known parts of northern Mexico. E. B. Sayles made a survey of Chihuahua. See Medallion Papers, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona. I think Sayles recently left Gila Pueblo, but I forget where he is now. Probably Dr. Cole knows or can find out.

Walter W. Taylor, Jr. did a lot of field research in the neighboring state of Coahuila. I don't remember that the results of his work have been published yet, nor am I certain of his present address, maybe in service. His old address was Peabody Museum, Harvard, but I think later he was connected with the B.A.E. or the National Museum in Washington. One of the old standard sources, which I presume you know, is Alejandro Prieto: Historia, Geografia y Estadística del Estado de Tamaulipas, Mexico, 1873.

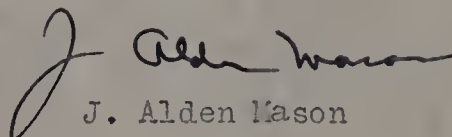
Until recent years the Mexicans have been interested only in their more spectacular central and southern archeology, and have left the northern periphery to the norteamericanos. The "Round Table" discussion in Mexico City last summer was devoted to the problem of relationships between the U.S. and Mexico. You should have been there, as a number of papers that would be of interest to you were presented. I shall enclose a reprint of my report on it from the Am. Anth. Ekholm had another in the April AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, p. 440-444. The complete report should be published from Mexico soon. The anthropologists most interested in this region are Drs. Paul Kirchhoff and Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, both of whom may be addressed at Escuela Nacional de Antropología, Moneda 13, Mexico. The historian who knows the region (old Nuevo Santander) best is Gabriel Saldivar, Anahuac #86, Colonia Roma Sur, Mexico, D. F. Dr. John R. Swanton is, of course, our best authority on Gulf Coast ethnology, but not on archeology.

The Atlas arqueológico de la República Mexicana, Publicación 41, Instituto Panamericano de Geog. e Hist., 1939, gives all the then known sites in Tamaulipas, with references, as it does for every state in México, but it is pretty much of a blank north of the Huastec region. A new edition of this is being prepared, and will certainly contain more sites. Sra. M. A. Espejo, Museo Nacional, Moneda 13, is working on the new edition, and would probably give you data on new sites in Tamaulipas on request.

That's all I can think of for the moment, and I hope it has given you plenty of leads and suggestions. I'll be glad to answer any further questions and to give any more aid that I can. It would be pleasant to meet you and to talk over the question with you, but I don't think I can add much more, and a special trip to Philadelphia would not be worth the expense; if you are coming this way, drop in of course. I shall be going to the meeting of the AAAS in Cleveland in September, and may see you there if you have any thought of attending.

Cordial regards to Dr. Cole and all others in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,


J. Alden Mason

To Richard S. Moore Weisk
with compliments of
J. A. Mason

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
IN MEXICO

BY

J. A. MASON

Reprinted from AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 46, No. 1
January-March, 1944

REPORT

THE THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

The Round Table Conferences held in Mexico under the auspices of the Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología have come very largely to take the place of the International Congresses of Americanists, unfortunately now of irregular occurrence on account of the war. Three annual meetings have now been held, the first in Mexico City in 1941, the second in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, 1942, and the third in Mexico City from August 25 to September 2, 1943. Each conference is limited to a definite theme which is therefore very thoroughly discussed; that of the first was "Tula and the Toltecs," that of the second "Mayas and Olmecs," that of the last "Northern Mexico and the Relationship between the Cultures of Middle America and those of the Southeast and Southwest of the United States."

Because of the nature and scope of the current topic the last Conference was the longest (nine days), and probably the best attended of the three. Some twenty-five professional United States anthropologists attended and the conferees at the sessions averaged about eighty, of whom about half, at one time or another, presented papers or took part in the discussions. The meetings were held in the auditorium of the new National Museum of History in Chapultepec Castle. Sessions were held every morning and afternoon, the latter often lasting well into the evening, except on August 28 and 29 when personally conducted excursions were taken to Tula and to Teotihuacán. Both these and the conferences, as well as the extra-mural personal contacts and private discussions, were greatly enjoyed by all who were able to attend.

The Organizing Committee consisted of Ignacio Marquina, President; Daniel F. Rubin de la Borbolla, Secretary; Donald D. Brand, Gordon F. Ekholm, Wigberto Jiménez Moreno, Alfred V. Kidder and John R. Swanton, Counsellors.

For the excursion on Saturday to Tula, Hidalgo, a special car on the railroad was provided, and box lunches were distributed with the compliments of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. The recent excavations with their striking massive statuary and obvious relationships with Chichen Itza attracted the greatest interest. The feature of maximum interest at Teotihuacán was the new frescoes and the accurate full-size reproductions made of them. This trip was made by bus on Sunday, and lunch served at the Grotto, also through the hospitality of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

The order of papers and discussions was varied somewhat from that announced in the prepared program. The discussions were often long and frequently evoked most interesting and important data and points of view, but for want of space they will not be digested herein.

The "North of Mexico" was the topic and area first under discussion. J. A. Vivó opened the session with an outline of the geographic background, the physiography, climate, faunal and floral areas, and ecology.

More than a day was devoted to the colonial history of the native population. That of the Chichimec was discussed by W. Jiménez Moreno and M. O. de Mendizábal. The Chichimec were peripheral to the area of intensive agriculture. The term seemingly carried a cultural connotation of hunters and gatherers rather than an ethnic or linguistic one; some, however, such as the Pame, seem to have been to some extent agri-

cultural. The Guamare, Guachichil, Tecuexe, Cazcan and Teo-Chichimec were the Chichimec par excellence.

The eastern part of the old province of Nueva Vizcaya, now the eastern part of Durango and Chihuahua, was covered by A. G. Saravia. Typical tribes included in this region were the Zacatec, Lagunero and Tepehuán. The two former are probably extinct, their ethnic and linguistic affiliations under dispute; the Zacatec may have had a little agriculture, the Lagunero probably none. Some of the Tepehuán seem to have been non-agricultural. Reports of the same nature on Coahuila and Texas were given by V. Alessio Robles and C. E. Castañeda, and on Nuevo León by S. Roel.

G. Saldívar outlined the colonial history of the former province of Nuevo Santander, which included Tamaulipas and southern Texas to the Nueces. Most of this region is of insufficient rainfall and supported only hunting peoples on a low cultural plane. The Olive were a small group brought from "Florida" (certainly not the State of Florida) by Olmos. The Janambre and Pisone may have been Otomí linguistically. A little agriculture was practiced in this region in colonial days; Kirchhoff thinks that this was due to recent Huastec or Spanish influence, but Saldívar believes that it was pre-Spanish. There was no regular trade route from the Huastec region to the Mississippi in Conquest days, and little use of boats. A very detailed and well documented report on Indian slavery in the north of Mexico in colonial days was presented by S. Zavala.

The topic of ethnography and linguistics of northern Mexico was next taken up. W. Jiménez Moreno gave a general sketch of Tribes and Languages, illustrated by an excellent map. Most of the natives of Northeastern Mexico were gathered into missions, and to plot the Indian groups the missions, now mostly deserted, must be located. It was a region of small bands; many synonyms for the same group are given, and names of places changed frequently, so the task is a difficult one.

Many of these tribes were known as Chichimec to the Aztecs and early historians. The Teo-Chichimec were the real Chichimec, probably because they were the best warriors; the Cazcan, Guachichil, Guamare and some of the Pame and Otomí were also known by this term. Farther north and not included among the Chichimec were the Zacatec, Toboso, Suma, Jumano and Concho; the latter three are not grouped with the nomadic peoples. Only one word of Guamare is known. Many Guachichil and Zacatec names of groups, persons and places are known, but the linguistic affinities are still uncertain. A few groups on the Rio Grande are given Aztec names by the earliest sources.

In the next paper on "Elements and Cultural Areas" Kirchhoff gave in considerable detail the cultural elements of this nomadic northern Mexican region. The main dependence was on tuna, mesquite, rabbits, deer, ducks and other small animals; seeds were of slight importance. A dozen elements of diagnostic value were given as well as a few unexpectedly missing. W. Jiménez Moreno and P. Kirchhoff then presented a short report on "Traditions of the Aborigines."

The archeology of Northern Mexico was outlined by C. Margain and W. du Solier, the latter describing the Huastec region, the former the interior. Du Solier mentioned the prevalence of round or oval pyramids in the Huastec area, and the presence of petroglyphs. Margain considered the region from Guanajuato to Chalchihuites, noting the presence of fortresses in Guanajuato, and at Teul and La Quemada. At La Gloria

in Guanajuato is found a Tula complex of architecture and of pottery; some structures in Zacatecas are of the same type.

Alex Krieger then gave a synopsis of the archeology of the Caddo area, made more cogent by a detailed chart showing the several aspects and their many component foci. The principal horizons are the earlier Gibson and the later Fulton, the latter probably correlated with Caddoan peoples. Paul Kirchhoff gave a resume of this first section of the Conference on "The North of Mexico."

The second section was titled "Panoramas of the Prehistory, Physical Anthropology, and Linguistics of the North of Mexico and the Three Neighboring Areas."

P. Martínez del Río surveyed the question of ancient man in Mexico. In spite of the great amount of archeological work done in Mexico there is no authenticated discovery of man on any early horizon such as Folsom. Martínez del Río gave a most important discourse on the problem of petroglyphs in Mexico. The painted ones seem to be later than those incised. A petroglyphic map of Mexico is a great desideratum.

The physical anthropological aspect was taken up by D. F. Rubin de la Borbolla. Data on northern Mexico are scarce. Those from the Coahuila caves, of general Basket-Maker type, are important, and even more so are those from Lower California.

George K. Neumann presented "The Varieties of Prehistoric Indians of the Eastern United States," the result of his studies on physical types of known archeological horizons. He finds three main types: a long-headed, high-vaulted "Sylvid" variety of the Eastern Woodlands; a round-headed, high-vaulted "Centralid" variety of the south-east and southwest; and a round-headed, low-vaulted "Pacifid" variety of the far northwest. The migrations and mixtures of these three varieties through the five archeological horizons, and the somatological characteristics of these horizons in the various areas were briefly outlined.

There seem to be no true dolichocephalic types in Middle America, which makes their occurrence in South America difficult of explanation. There may be some correlation between this absence and that of early archeological cultures in Mexico.

In the linguistic section R. J. Weitlaner surveyed his researches on the Hokan and Otomangue families. He compared the Coahuiltecan and Tunican groups with each other and with other Mexican languages. Karankawan inclines to the Coahuiltecan group, Atakapa, although relatively intermediate, to the Tunica group. Tonkawa is most closely related to Atakapa. The Otomangue Pame is quite different, both phonetically and lexically; the Hokan phonetic system is simpler or easier than the Otomangue. Guaicura (Waikuri), Cuitlatec and Tarasco are also apparently related to Hokan and to each other, though Tarasco also shows resemblances to Otomangue.

A. Barrera Vásquez presented the results of his comparisons of Maya, Totonac and Coahuiltec. These, in his opinion, show resemblances sufficiently great to indicate genetic relationship.

J. A. Mason sketched his hasty comparisons of Choctaw, Comecrudo, Huastec and Piman. In his opinion the apparent resemblances are not sufficient or close enough, the study not carried far enough, to prove the relationships of any of these, or to rule out the possibility of borrowing. A superficial comparison of one hundred words showed even fewer cases of apparent relationship between Choctaw and Comecrudo, both considered as Hokan languages, than between Huastec, not considered a Hokan tongue, and either of the former. Between Comecrudo and Piman, distantly separated and sup-

posedly unrelated languages, a surprising number of resemblances were found, but many of these may be due to the adoption by Comecrudo of Utaztecan words.

The third and fourth sections as announced, on "Cultural Relations between the North of Mexico and the Three Neighboring Areas" and "Relations between Middle America and the South of the United States," were combined. "The North of Mexico and the Southwest of the United States" was discussed by R. L. Beals, D. D. Brand, E. Haury and Isabel Kelly.

R. L. Beals approached the problem from the point of view of the ethnology of the Southwest. The Southwest and Northern Mexico are merely politico-geographical terms; "Arid North America" is a better term. The true boundary of this relatively homogeneous area is much farther south; it includes the Great Basin, West Texas and northern Mexico. Even the non-agricultural peoples depend little on hunting, wild plants such as piñon providing the major part of the food; cactus and mesquite are also important. Agriculture is on flooded lands. Magic and witchcraft take the place of shamanism. Many parallels were pointed out between specific groups north and south of the political border.

The western archeological aspects were treated at length by D. D. Brand, E. Haury and Isabel Kelly. According to Brand there are four sub-areas: Anasazi, Gila-Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya, and Lerma-Chimalhuacán. The areal distribution of the cultures is fairly well known, but not the temporal one. Little is known of early social culture. Agriculture, mainly corn and beans, was most important and found in the earliest horizons. Archeological evidence from the northern coastal region is rather poor. The turkey, cotton and the grooved axe appeared about the same time in the Southwest (Pueblo I), together with a new physical type, apparently all from Mexico. There is a little explored but apparently rather barren region between Zape and the southernmost limits of the Chihuahua cultures.

Haury sees the Mogollon and Hohokam as the first recipients of culture elements from Mexico. These were received in two main waves, by transfer without wholesale migration. One of these waves was about the time of Christ when corn and pottery appeared. The corn is of hot-country type; Papago corn is similar to Basket-Maker. When corn was introduced, they already had a metate or grinder for native seeds. Haury gave the approximate dates, from 700 to 1100 A.D., when other elements from Mexico were received by the Mogollon and Hohokam, and later passed on to the Anasazi.

Isabel Kelly then spoke on the archeology of western Mexico. Mexican high culture reached Sinaloa but was separated from Hohokam by barren Sonora. The time factor is important; the Sinaloa-Jalisco-Colima-Michoacán cultures are late, with nothing earlier than Teotihuacán III. There is nothing to tie up with early Valley of Mexico or with Teotihuacán. Molcajetes, tripods, annular bases, polychrome, pipes, pot-stands, negative painting and copper are probably all influences from central Mexico. Mosaics, mosaic mirrors, palettes, and ball-courts are not found on the west coast; paint cloisonné is. However, there are also some elements common to central Mexico and Hohokam, and very specific resemblances in motifs. Some pottery styles such as red-on-buff, and copper seem to be earlier in Hohokam than on the west coast; the origin of Hohokam red-on-buff is not to be sought in Mexico.

Section IV on "The North of Mexico and the Southwest of the United States in

Relation to Middle America" was treated by I. Marquina, A. V. Kidder, R. Beals and P. Kirchhoff.

I. Marquina digested the main elements of Mexican architecture. The typical Mexican plan is rectangular, generally a square surrounded by rectangular structures, and with sculpture connected with the architecture. The plans of the Southwestern frontier tend to be more curvilinear. The structures of central Mexico resemble those of the U. S. Southeast rather than the Southwest; Southeastern plans may be combinations of rectangular, circular and octagonal. Ball-courts seem to be earlier in the Southwest; there are none at Teotihuacán.

A. V. Kidder expressed his opinion that current datings are much too late. The Mexican Archaic may be peripheral to the more southern (Q?) culture. The earliest Hohokam horizon is contemporary with the Mexican Archaic.

Beals and Kirchhoff discussed the ethnological aspects. The former sees two waves of Mexican influence from or through western Mexico, one at the time of the La Venta culture, the later one probably from Teotihuacán. The Southwest exercised selectivity in the elements it adopted from Mexican cultures. At different periods resemblances were with different regions of Middle America. Most of the resemblances are in religion and social organization. The Kachina and Tlaloc cults were closely related. The whole cult was not adopted, but many elements were. There are many specific resemblances between Pueblo and Cahita.

Kirchhoff studied specific elements present or missing among the northern nomads. Six elements of irregular distribution were especially considered; rabbitskin blankets, the earth oven, the couvade, sweat-baths, intoxicating drinks and the shield; human sacrifice, scalp-taking, head-hunting, and endo-cannibalism were also mentioned. All of these elements are missing in certain areas.

Section V of the Conference took up the question of "Middle America and the Southeast of the United States." J. R. Swanton, J. Griffin, G. F. Ekholm and W. Jiménez Moreno presented papers, Swanton's being read in his absence. The first two papers were largely outlines of the ethnology and archeology, respectively, of the Southeast.

The higher cultures of the eastern United States originated on the lower Mississippi between the Missouri and the Red. They received Mexican cultural elements and are to some extent outliers of that culture. There was no mass migration at any time, though possibly some by small groups. The adopted elements are mainly non-material. However, there are 700 arid miles between Tampico and Louisiana. Much of the cultural transfer was probably by trading expeditions. There are a few traces of influence from the Antilles and the Southwest, but probably no elements from Mexico reached the Southeast by those routes. More archeological work on the Texas Gulf coast is needed.

J. B. Griffin discussed the archeology of the eastern United States, recognizing five developmental cultural periods: 1, Paleo-Indian, i.e., pre-ceramic, hunting and fishing; 2, Early Woodland, with a fiber tempered fringe in the southeast; 3, Hopewellian, the culmination of Woodland with extraneous influences; 4, Early Mississippi, the introduction of the pyramidal mound from Mexico; 5, Middle Mississippi, the late pre-historic dominant culture, with specific post-DeSoto Mixtec-Puebla influences expressed in the "Buzzard Cult," subsequently passing into the historic tribes.

Ekholm's address largely concerned Huastec archeology. Not enough is yet known

of the archeology of the Southeast or of northern Mexico, or of the even less known intervening area, to decide the question of relationship. Much of Southeastern culture apparently came from Mexico, but details such as route and time are unknown; the probable route was via the coast and by small groups, probably like the Tula Toltec influence at Chichen Itza. A few important Southeastern elements are found in the Huasteca. These tie up with certain of the six Huastec horizons, all of which were sufficiently well developed to have served as bases for Southeastern influence and transfer; the earliest of these is as early as the Maya Mamom period, the last at the time of the Conquest. The pottery of the Tancol Complex, which belongs to Period II of the Huastec series, shows resemblances to such types as Marksville. Round shell gorgets like those of the Southeast occur in Mexico only in the Huastec region and probably belong to Period V, about 1100 A.D. The skull, heart, and hand design of Southeastern pottery is found in nearly identical forms in the frescoes of Tizatlan, Tlaxcala, and on Cholula Polychrome pottery. The copper gorgets of the Southeast also contain many elements of Late Mexican ceremonial art, and there can be little doubt but that the Middle American ceremonial complex influenced the late cultures of the Southeast.

W. Jiménez Moreno compared the ethnology of northern Mexico and of the Southeast. He pointed out a number of specific cultural elements common to certain groups of these two regions. The torturing of prisoners fastened to a frame and the sacrifice with an arrow of a girl in such a frame by the Pawnee has close analogy to Aztec customs. The Wichita had a Middle American type of theology with four ages of the world, Morning Star and Rain God. The speaker voiced his doubts that the dates currently assigned to recent Southeastern horizons are so late, for the reason that there are too many mounds and sites for such a short period and small population.

The sixth and last section concerned "Chronology and Dendrochronology." H. J. Spinden's paper explained Maya Supplementary Series as protective magic against eclipses by a formula which brings 167 variable moon counts under his Correlation A. E. Schulman spoke of the chances of developing a dendrochronology for Mexico, which he considered very practicable. Investigation of trees in Durango has given good promise. To date dendrochronological research as applied to archeology has not been completely successful except in the Southwest and in the Arctic region. Living trees must be studied first; for this the true fir and the Douglas fir offer the best opportunity. E. Haury gave a detailed sketch of Southwestern chronology, illustrated by a chart showing the temporal horizons, periods and phases, and the correlation of Hohokam, Mogollon and Anasazi. The Southwestern tree-ring calendar now extends to 10 A.D.

J. A. Mason presented a resume of Section V on the relations between Mexico and the Southeast of the United States, and R. Beals and E. Haury gave the resume of Sections III and IV on the Southwest and of Section VI on Chronology and Dendrochronology.

J. A. MASON

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

I Correspondence

(A) Letter in Spanish

✓ Casa

7. { 2 Krichoff
3 Amorend

4 Subot Saldivar

25. Espejo

(B) Letter in English

(2) To Whiteford about Taylor

✓ 3. Krieger

✓ 4. Ash Cole about Taylor

✓ 5. Ekholm

✓ 6. Martin } later

7. Anderson

✓ 8. Swanton

✓ 9. Taylor ~~no page~~

II Preliminary field work

(A) Archaeology

1. Map from Fruentes

2. Pottery types of Opkholm

3. Pottery types of Texas

4. McClellan pottery type

(B) Ethnology

III Readings

15

12

10

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

33RD & SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

4

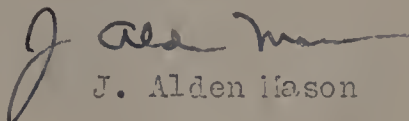
June 30, 1944

Mr Richard S. Mac Neish,
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Mac Neish:

I have today received the published report of the proceedings of the Third Mexican Round Table Conference, entitled *El Norte de Mexico y el Sur de Estados Unidos*, published by the Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología. Your University library probably has received a copy. It is a big thing of 562 pages, and very important for your project. Gabriel Saldivar's article on *Los Indios de Tamaulipas* (pp. 49-52) is a short resume; he notes that it has been published in full (56 pp. 1 map), as Publication #70 of the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Mexico, 1943. I have not seen this latter article yet.

Sincerely yours,

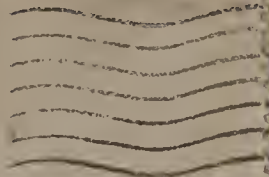
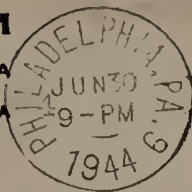

J. Alden Mason



THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

33RD & SPRUCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA



Mr. Richard S. Mac Neish
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

BERLIN 39
MEXICO, 6, D. F.

June 16, 1954

Dear Scotty: Thanks indeed for your most interesting report which I intend to go into carefully when I am at last able to secure a little leisure:—I am terribly overworked at present and not feeling up to the mark: hence this brief scrawl, which you will excuse.

The maize is wonderful. A great field.

Avelleyra + my brethren at Pre-historia found another mammoth at Iztapan - some 300 yards from the first - less than a month ago. It was also in the Becerra formation, + had likewise been butchered, but it produced 3 tools: all points this time, + two of them of a unique type. Have had no share myself, for reasons already explained. Thanks once ^{again} and kindest regards! Pablo Montes ad

Clint W. Murchison
1201 Main Street
Dallas, Texas

June 18, 1954

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish
c/o National Museum
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Dr. MacNeish:

Thank you for your letter of June 8 with the attached clipping from Time Magazine.

If you are working on your research around Acuna I would be glad to supply you with the transportation and labor you may need.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Murchison

6162 Kennebunk
Chicago, Ill.



AIRMAIL

1847 • 6 CENTS
INTERNATIONAL
PHILATELIC
EXHIBITION
U.S. POSTAGE STAMPS

Richard S. MacKish
Rochester Museum
Rochester, N.Y.

C/o Dr. Ritchie

Dear Cathy—

Susan finally routed
out Puss' address.

~~206~~ 206 East 18th St, N.Y.

She doesn't say what school
she's going to, and I can't
remember. Is there a
N.Y. School of Social Service
somewhere, I think that's
it.

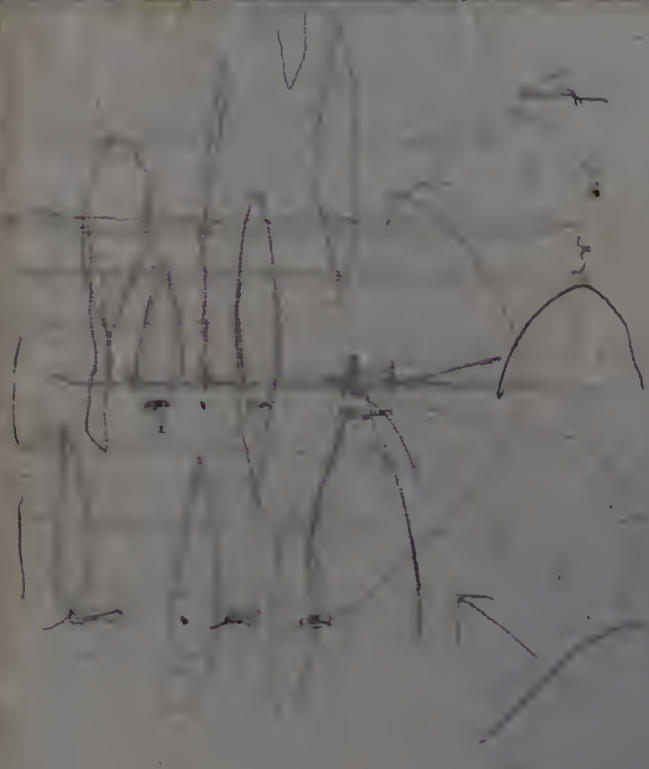
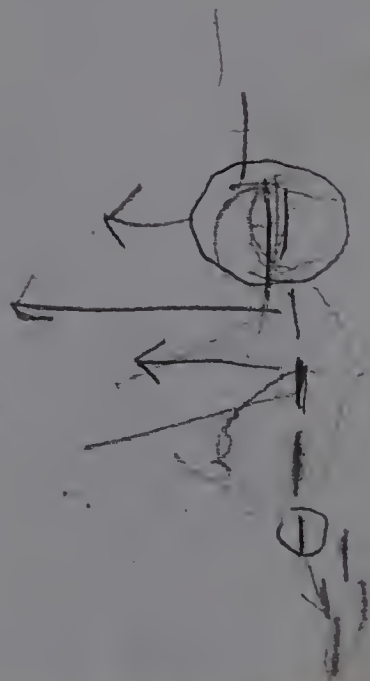
Hope you are enjoying
your trip. Tell Barbara
to write me. I'd like to
hear from her, even tho
I am so laid up now.

Not much more to say,
I guess. As ever

Love
Anne

Am staying in
 Cambridge till Wednesday,
 will then return to meeting.
 Much material from
 Griggs, Goss, Goss, Goss,
 Heath, Dimpfel, Cavan, Ripley
 and Cattaraugus

Fiddlers
 Black and
 hats - Red Wagon
 1st
 " II
 2nd
 3rd
 4th



XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX

Human History Branch

By Airmail

Ottawa, December 6, 1957.

Dr. Jesús Núñez Ch.,
Director,
Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia,
c/o Ministry of Public Education,
Tegucigalpa, D.C.,
Republic of Honduras.

Dear Dr. Nunez:

Dr. A. V. Kidder, Dr. Gordon Willey, and Dr. Harry Pollock, all of whom are at Harvard University, or connected with the Carnegie Institute, suggested that I write to you.

Perhaps before I tell you exactly what my business is, I'd better explain a little about who I am, and also apologize for the fact that I am not writing to you in Spanish. I am not writing in Spanish because I am sure your English is much better than my Spanish and, also, my secretary knows no Spanish.

As you will see by the enclosed reprints, I have done considerable archaeology in northeastern Mexico, and if I have any specialty it would be in connection with digging early pre-pottery agricultural remains from caves. At the present time the American Philosophical Society is about to publish two other works on some of my finds but I think the enclosed reprints will show a little of what we have done.

While at Harvard last year, the botanist and archaeologist and I pretty much decided that to get to beginnings of agriculture in the New World I would have to start working some place other than in northern Mexico. After considerable investigation, both by the botanist and archaeologist, either Guatemala or Honduras seemed to be the most crucial area for the finding of such. Then, somewhat later on,

Dr. Núñez,

Ottawa, December 6, 1957.

- 2 -

it was drawn to my attention that Gordon, in 1898, had dug in some caves near Copan that were quite dry and did have a few preserved remains. Also, people of the United Fruit Company have informed us of caves south of Copan in some of the dry canyons of that region. Thus we decided that our future activities on this problem should be in Honduras.

Specifically, I have received a small grant from the American Philosophical Society, as well as permission from the National Museum of Canada, to do a preliminary survey of the area around Copan, Honduras, during late February and March of 1958. I will be only looking in caves for preserved remains in a pre-ceramic context. I will probably do no digging except for very small test holes in the back of some of the caves. Therefore, I would like to request an archaeological permit for doing this preliminary reconnaissance.

I would be most happy to stop in to see you either on my way to Copan or returning from it, and talk to you about possible future archaeological activities if I find the right kind of cave. However, first and foremost, I must look for a cave and to do that I would very much appreciate receiving an archaeological permit.

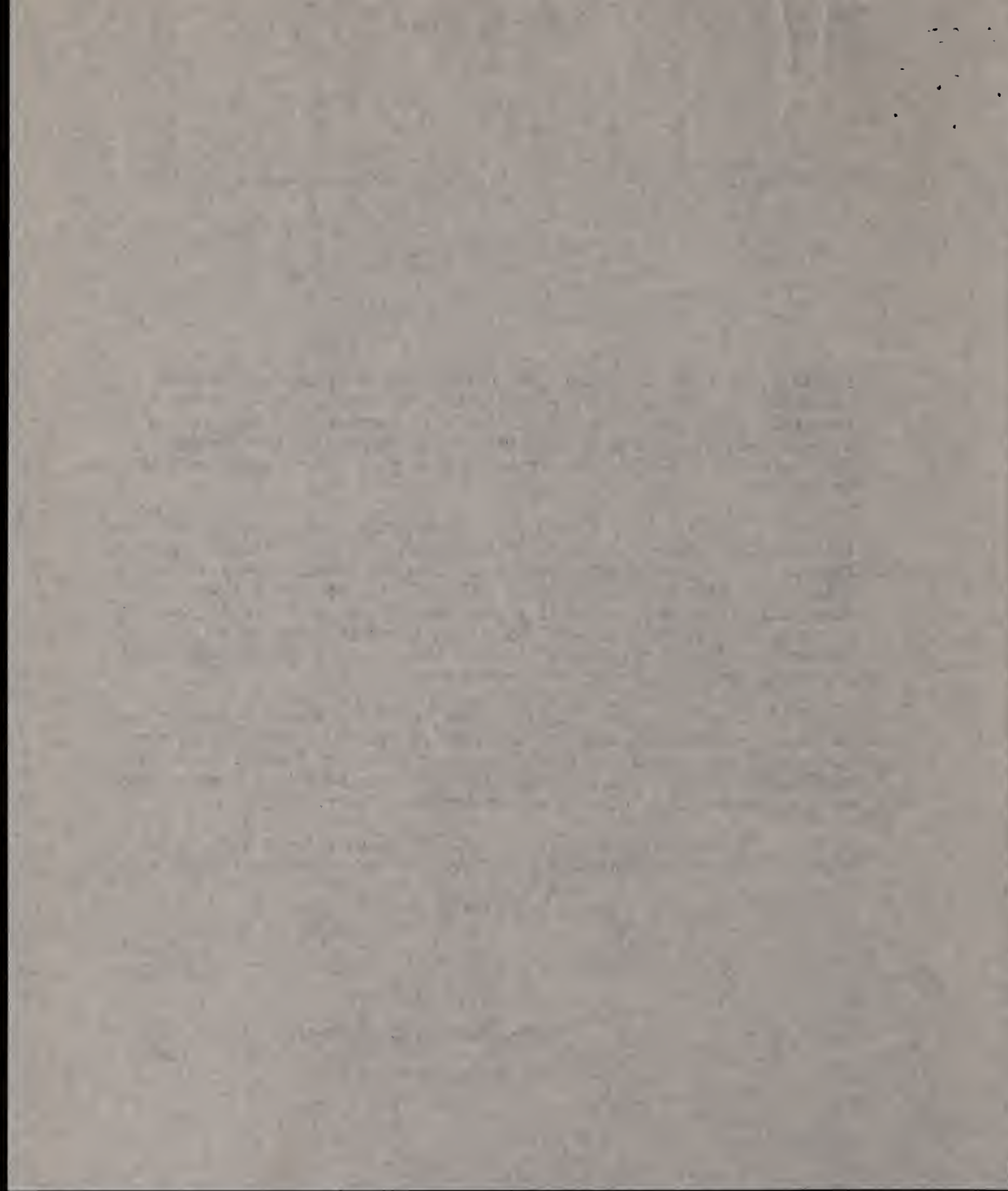
I am looking forward to seeing you and I would very much appreciate your consideration of my request for an archaeological permit.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish

Senior Archaeologist

Enclosures





Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA, D. C., HONDURAS, C. A.

DIRECCION

DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DE LA
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO
EN EL DESPACHO DE
EDUCACION PUBLICA

☆

TELEFONO 26-30

24 de Diciembre de 1957.-

Señor Dr. don Richard S. MacNeish.
Human History Branch.
National Museum of Canada.
Ottawa.- Canadá.-

Muy distinguido Doctor:

He recibido su atenta carta del 6 de los corrientes, juntamente con la amplia información personal y acerca de sus trabajos, que amablemente se ha servido incluirme.- Al agradecerle tal deferencia, aprovecho para desearle mucha felicidad en estas Pascuas y prosperidad y más triunfos científicos, en el año que está por venir.-

Enterado de sus deseos, creo y estoy seguro que no habrá ningún inconveniente para que Ud. realice el trabajo de reconocimiento a las cuevas que existen en los alrededores de las Ruinas de Copán.- Doctor Morley, en su obra de "Inscriptions at Copán" también hace mención de algunas cuevas, y Strömsvik visitó otras; así que de la mayoría hay referencias, infortunadamente ninguna ha sido explorada en relación con lo que a Ud. le interesa.-

Para formalizar su petición, es necesario que presente una solicitud a la Dirección del Instituto, indicando en detalle lo que se propone, clase de trabajos que realizará, etc; es decir, adjunto a la solicitud, el plan de la obra que se propone realizar y objeto de esos trabajos.-

Me alegra mucho la decisión que ha tomado y deseo que encuentre cuevas que ameriten la realización de trabajos de mayor alcance y trascendencia.- El Instituto Nacional de Antropología, con el mayor gusto cooperará a la mejor realización de sus trabajos, desde hoy cuenta con el amplio apoyo de ésta oficina, a fin de que su labor se realice sin obstáculo alguno y con el mayor éxito posible.-

Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA D. C. HONDURAS C. A.



DIRECCION

DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DELA
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EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE
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TELEFONO 28-80

2. de 1957

En la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a los 2 de mayo de 1957.

Se recibió en esta oficina, a las 10:00 horas, una carta del Sr. J. J. [Nombre] [Apellido], con la siguiente información: [Detalles de la carta]

En la carta se menciona que el Sr. [Nombre] [Apellido] es un [Profesión] que ha estado trabajando en [Lugar] y que desea [Objetivo de la carta]. Se le ha informado que el [Organismo] puede ayudarle en [Detalle de la ayuda].

Se le ha informado también que el [Organismo] tiene un programa de [Programa] que puede ser de utilidad para el Sr. [Nombre] [Apellido]. Se le ha sugerido que se ponga en contacto con el [Organismo] para obtener más detalles.

Se le ha informado que el [Organismo] tiene un archivo de [Tipo de archivo] que puede ser de utilidad para el Sr. [Nombre] [Apellido]. Se le ha sugerido que se ponga en contacto con el [Organismo] para obtener más detalles.



Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA, D. C., HONDURAS, C. A.

- 2 -

DIRECCION

DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DE LA
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO
EN EL DESPACHO DE
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1

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TELEFONO 26-30

Mientras vuelvo a recibir sus noticias, le saludo muy cordialmente y me es grato quedar a sus apreciables órdenes, como su muy Atento y Seguro Servidor.-

EL DIRECTOR DEL INSTITUTO.

DR. JESUS NUÑEZ CH. -

JNCH/amp. -

Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA, D. C. HONDURAS



SECRETARÍA

DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DE LA
SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE
EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE
EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

TELÉFONO 25-30

El presente es un documento de carácter oficial, emitido por el Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, en cumplimiento de las funciones que le corresponden de acuerdo con la Ley Orgánica de la Entidad.

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Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA, D. C., HONDURAS, C. A.

3 de Febrero de 1958.-

DIRECCION

DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DE LA
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TELEFONO 26-30

Señor Dr. don Richard S. MacNeish.
Human History Branch.
National Museum of Canada.
Ottawa.- Canadá.-

Muy estimado doctor MacNeish:

En relación con su comunicación del 6 de Enero del corriente año, me dá mucho gusto informarle que a su solicitud para un reconocimiento de las cuevas existentes en el valle de Copán y zonas vecinas, se le ha dado el trámite correspondiente y ha sido resuelto satisfactoriamente.-

A su llegada a ésta ciudad, se tendrá listo la constancia o permiso autorizándolo para sus exploraciones y fijando en él, las estipulaciones necesarias de conformidad con nuestras leyes.- Las estipulaciones a que me refiero se concretan: 1ª) A la obligación de entregar al Museo Regional más cercano, cualquier implemento u objeto arqueológico que encuentre en su recorrido; 2ª) a la obligación de aceptar para que lo acompañe en sus trabajos, un empleado del personal del Instituto; 3ª) al deber de mencionar el Instituto en sus publicaciones y demás escritos que se relacionen con sus investigaciones en Honduras y 4ª) a la obligación de presentar un Informe de sus trabajos a ésta oficina, al final de los mismos.-

Para nosotros será de sumo gusto, tratarle personalmente y considérenos incondicionalmente a sus apreciables órdenes. Tanto el Instituto como este servidor, están en la mejor disposición para colaborar con Ud. en el trabajo que se propone realizar. Estoy seguro que no se presentará ninguna dificultad que pueda impedir el objeto de su visita a Honduras, pero si la hubiera, cuente con nuestra incondicional colaboración.-

Con muestras de mi distinguida consideración y aprecio, soy de Ud. muy Atento y Seguro Servidor.-

EL DIRECTOR DEL INSTITUTO.

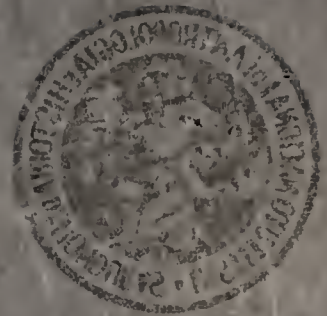
DR. JESUS NUÑEZ CH.-

JNCH/amp.-

Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMUNICACIÓN A C. HONDURAS S. A.

3 de Febrero de 1958.-



DIRECCIÓN

DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DE LA
SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE
EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

TELÉFONO 28-30

Señor Dr. Don Richard S. MacGillivray.
Human History Branch.
National Museum of Canada.
Ottawa - Canada.

Muy estimado doctor MacGillivray:

En relación con su comunicación del 6 de Enero del corriente año, me dá mucho gusto informarle que a su solicitud para un reconocimiento de las cuevas existentes en el valle de Copán y zonas vecinas, se le ha dado el trámite correspondiente y ha sido resuelto satisfactoriamente.

A su llegada a esta ciudad, se tendrá listo la constancia o permiso autorizándolo para sus exploraciones y viajando en él, las estipulaciones necesarias de conformidad con nuestras leyes. - Las estipulaciones a que me refiero se concretan: 1º) A la obligación de entregar al Museo Nacional más cercano, cualquier implemento u objeto arqueológico que encontraran al recorrerlo; 2º) a la obligación de aceptar para que lo acompañe en sus trabajos, un empleado del personal del Instituto; 3º) al deber de mantener el Instituto en sus publicaciones y demás escritos que se relacionen con sus investigaciones en Honduras y 4º) a la obligación de presentar un informe de sus trabajos a esta oficina, al final de los mismos.

Para nosotros será de sumo gusto, tratarle personalmente y consideramos incondicionalmente a sus apreciadas órdenes. Tanto el Instituto como este servidor, están en la mejor disposición para colaborar con U. en el trabajo que se propone realizar. Estoy seguro que no se presentará ninguna dificultad que pueda impedir el objeto de su visita a Honduras, pero si la hubiera, contaremos con nuestra incondicional colaboración. -
Con muestras de mi distinguida consideración y aprecio, soy de Ud. muy atento y seguro servidor.

EL DIRECTOR DEL INSTITUTO.

Ottawa, June 2, 1958.

Dr. Jesús Núñez Ch.,
Director,
Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia,
c/o Ministry of Public Education,
Comayaguela, D.C.,
Honduras, C.A.

Dear Jesús:

I would like to thank you for all the effort you went to on my behalf during my stay in Honduras during February of this year. I also would like to thank your Government for allowing me to obtain an archaeological permit to do survey in your country.

After I left you, I went to the Zacapa Valley in Guatemala and saw about a dozen caves more, none of them particularly good. Then, right at the end, just about the time my money ran out, I heard about, and saw, materials from caves in Chiapas, Mexico. This may be just what I am looking for, and I will take a look at them more thoroughly next winter and then decide about setting up larger field plans.

Thanks again for everything. Please give my regards to your wife and children.

I am about to leave for the far North so goodbye for now, and best of luck with your archaeological endeavours.

Sincerely yours,

R.S.M./a.

Richard S. MacNeish

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Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA, D. C., HONDURAS, C. A.

PARTICULAR DEL DIRECTOR.-

DIRECCION

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SECRETARIA DE ESTADO
EN EL DESPACHO DE
EDUCACION PUBLICA

☆

TELEFONO 26-30

23 de Junio de 1958.-

Doctor don Richard S. MacNeish.
Human History Branch.-
National Museum of Canadá.
Ottawa.- Canadá.-

Muy estimado Richard:

Por fin llegaron tus esperadas noticias, ya era tiempo, he permanecido pendiente de recibir tu aviso de haber vuelto a tu Departamento olvidado por tanto tiempo.-

Ayer nomás recibí tu carta de Junio 2, en la que una vez más, me expresas tus agradecimientos.- Nada de eso, nuestro propósito es servir en todo aquello que redunde en adelanto de las ciencias antropológicas, y por consiguiente en positivo provecho de la humanidad.- Gustosamente transmitiré a nuestro Gobierno, tus muestras de agradecimiento.-

Lamento lo infortunado que estuviste en las cuevas que visitaste en el valle de Zacapa.- Tengo la impresión que en el valle de Comayagua y Otoro, podría encontrarse cuevas con vestigios de algún interés.- Si los obtuvimos en Copán que es una región mucho más húmeda, es seguro que la región mencionada debe tener algo valioso, si se investiga con el detenimiento que amerita.-

Me gustaría saber si el material recogido es de alguna importancia, y si no has desistido de hacer una o dos temporadas de investigación intensiva, en las regiones secas de este país.- Según parece, los planes se han cambiado y decididamente trabajarás en Chiapas, en la próxima temporada de campo.- No tengo idea que tipo de investigación te propones llevar al cabo, porque si se trata de cuevas, conozco bastante la región y me parece una de las más húmedas del país.-

Como 6 ú 8 días después de tu rápida salida de Marcala, pude estar listo para emprender el regreso.- Obtuve información de algunas cuevas más con leyendas fan-

Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA D. C. HONDURAS C. A.
PARTICULAR DEL MINISTRO



23 de Junio de 1958.

DIRECCION
DEPENDENCIA DIRECTA DE LA
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO
EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE
EDUCACION PUBLICA
TELEFONO 26-27

Doctor Jon Richard S. MacNeish.
Human History Branch.
National Museum of Canada.
Ottawa - Canada.

Muy estimado Richard:

Por fin llegaron las esperadas noticias, ya es
un tiempo, lo permancesido pendiente de recibir tu aviso
de haber vuelto a tu Departamento olvidado por tanto
tiempo.

Ayer nos llegó tu carta de Junio 2, en la
que me expresas tus agradecimientos. Nada
de eso, nuestro propósito es servir en todo aquello que
redunda en adelanto de las ciencias antropológicas, y
por consiguiente en positivo provecho de la humanidad.
Gustosamente transmitiré a nuestro Gobierno, tus me-
tras de agradecimiento.

Respecto lo informado que estabas en las
cuevas que visitaste en el valle de Copán. Tengo la im-
presión que en el valle de Comayagua y Orot, podrías en-
contrarse cuevas con vestigios de algún interés. Si los
obtuvimos en Copán que es una región mucho más húmeda,
es seguro que la región mencionada debe tener algo valio-
so, si se investiga con el detenimiento que amerita.
Le gustaría saber si el material recogido es
de alguna importancia, y si no has desistido de hacer
una o dos temporadas de investigación intensiva, en las
regiones secas de este país. Según parece, los planes
se han cambiado y decididamente trasladarás en Chiriquí,
en la próxima temporada de campo. No tengo idea de ti-
po de investigación te propones llevar al cabo, porque
si se trata de cuevas, conozco bastante la región y me
parece una de las más húmedas del país.

Como a 6 días después de tu rápida salida de
Marcala, pude estar listo para emprender el regreso. Ob-
tuve información de algunas cuevas más con leyendas fan-



Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA, D. C., HONDURAS, C. A.

- 2 -

DIRECCION

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EN EL DESPACHO DE
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TELEFONO 26-30

tásticas, y de algunos sitios arqueológicos muy próximos a la ciudad.- Espero quizá en este año, hacer un recorrido por algunas de las zonas más sobresalientes, con el objeto de iniciar la formación de un muestrario de la cerámica pre-hispánica de Honduras.-

Te estoy adjuntando en forma certificada, la correspondencia que encontré en la oficina a mi regreso, y que la había retenido esperando que me dieras aviso de tu llegada definitiva a esa ciudad.- Ojalá y se trate de cosas sin mayor interés y que su tardanza no te afecte, ya que mi intención no ha sido esa.- También deseo recordarte de alguna ropa que dejaste con mi señora y que tendrás que decirme que hago con ella.-

Antes de terminar, deseo me indiques si por fin vendrás al Congreso de Americanistas?.- En la esperanza de que nos mantendremos en contacto, te saludo fraternalmente en unión de tu señora, con los mejores deseos porque en tu gira por Europa, hayas conquistado muchos triunfos.-

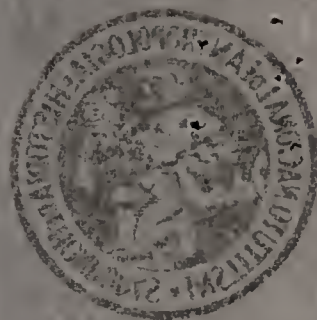
Al agradecer en nombre de los míos tus amables recuerdos que reiteramos con creces, me es grato suscribirme, afectísimo servidor y amigo.-

DR. JESUS NUNEZ CH.-

JNCH/amp.-

Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia

COMAYAGUELA D. C. HONDURAS C. A.



DIRECCIÓN

DEFENSIÓN DIRECTA DE LA
SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE
EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

TELÉFONO 26-30

téticas, y de algunas otras arqueológicas muy próximas
a la ciudad. - Trabajo duro en este año, hacer un recorri-
do por algunas de las zonas más sobresalientes, con el
objeto de iniciar la formación de un muestrario de la ce-
rámica prehispánica de Honduras. -
Te estoy adjuntando en forma certificada, la
correspondencia que encontré en la oficina a mi regreso,
y que la había retenido esperando que me dieras aviso de
la llegada definitiva a esa ciudad. - Ojalá y se trate de
cosas sin mayor interés y que en tardanza no te afecte. -
Ya que mi intención no ha sido esa. - También deseo recor-
darte de alguna ropa que dejaste con mi señora y que ten-
drás que decirme que hago con ella. -
Antes de terminar, deseo me indiqués si por
fin vendrás al Congreso de Americanistas. - En la espe-
ranza de que nos mantendremos en contacto, te saluda -
fraternamente en unión de tu señora, con los mejores de-
seos porque en tu gira por Europa, hayas conquistado mu-
chos triunfos. -
Al agradecer en nombre de los míos tus amables
recuerdos que reiteramos con creces, me es grato escribi-
rte, electísimo servidor y amigo. -

ENCLOSURE



Chairman
HON. BROOKE CLAXTON

Vice-Chairman
VERY REV. FATHER G. H. LÉVESQUE, O.P.

Director
A. W. TRUEMAN

Associate Director
E. BUSSIÈRE

One Forty Wellington Street
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:

RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

November 2, 1959.

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish,
Senior Archaeologist,
National Museum of Canada,
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. MacNeish:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 29,
1959.

Please be advised that the Supervisor of Scholarships
has ruled that the expenses incurred in the amount of \$185.90
may be deducted from the total award on the basis that should
you enter and be successful in a subsequent competition, this
amount will be deducted from the new award.

It would be appreciated, therefore, if you could
return a cheque payable to The Canada Council, in the
amount of \$614.10 at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

V. Noonan,
Scholarships Officer.

Ottawa
November 3, 1959.

Mr. V. Noonan,
Scholarships Officer,
The Canada Council,
140 Wellington Street,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Noonan:

Thank you for your consideration concerning expenses in connection with my research grant and please find herewith a cheque of \$614.10 for the remainder of said grant.

Yours sincerely,

Richard S. MacNeish
Senior Archaeologist
Human History Branch.

Encl.

RSMacN/mo

725 Conestoga Road
Berwyn, Pa.

August 5, 1960

Dear Scotty:

I am enclosing a copy of your and Fred's report on the Santa Marta cave which I have had recopied here. I also enclose two sheets of comments, criticisms, and queries. I hope you will find time to read over the copy as soon as possible, and especially to consider my questions and write me how to rectify the many errors.

The original was very carelessly prepared and the English often very bad. I have improved the latter, but there are many points that only you and Fred can rectify.

Please prepare the sections on radiocarbon dates, soil, and plant remains and send them to me as soon as possible. I believe you have had these reports for some time. It was months ago that I wrote to both Mangelsdorf and Sears and begged them to get their reports done quickly so that I could print this quickly--as I'm eager to do. Certain sections of the enclosed text will have to be revised since these reports will be included in it.

I also need the illustrations soon; I suppose Fred gives me those--or do you have them?

I am also sending today other copies of the text and of my two pages of comments, *to Fred*.

I'll bet you are off somewhere on a dig or reconnaissance, but hope you can do this work soon. I want to get it to print.

It looks as though NWAF will be reactivated this fall, but still uncertain. Publication is going along well. I have one all printed and another will be printed next week; then the two will be distributed together. And I'm editing several more.

Best wishes



J. Alden Mason

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish
National Museum of Canada
Ottawa, Canada

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYS 435

1960-1961

1. The first part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of particles which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of quarks and leptons, and the various types of mesons and baryons. The second part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of fields which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of scalar fields, vector fields, and spinor fields.

2. The third part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of interactions which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of electromagnetic interactions, weak interactions, and strong interactions. The fourth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of symmetries which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of global symmetries, gauge symmetries, and supersymmetries.

3. The fifth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of models which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of renormalizable models, non-renormalizable models, and string models. The sixth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of experiments which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of particle accelerators, detectors, and experiments. The seventh part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of theories which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of quantum field theories, string theories, and M-theories.

4. The eighth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of problems which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of problems in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The ninth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of topics which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of topics in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The tenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of subjects which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of subjects in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

5. The eleventh part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of concepts which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of concepts in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The twelfth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of ideas which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of ideas in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

6. The thirteenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of methods which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of methods in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The fourteenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of techniques which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of techniques in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

7. The fifteenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of results which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of results in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The sixteenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of conclusions which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of conclusions in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

8. The seventeenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of questions which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of questions in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The eighteenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of answers which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of answers in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

9. The nineteenth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of problems which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of problems in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics. The twentieth part of the course is devoted to a study of the properties of the various types of topics which are now known to exist. This includes a discussion of the various types of topics in particle physics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

COMMENTS ON MACNEISH & PETERSON, SANTA MARTA CAVE
(References to new copied typescript)

p. 6. Is added reference for Chiapas cloth correct? ^{ok}
p. 16 et seq. There was no logical order in list of animals, mammals, birds, etc., all balled up. They have been rearranged in order beginning with mammals. English terms should be substituted for local names not generally known, or some English word or description put in parentheses after local name. Guaqueque means nothing to me; I don't know whether it's a bird or a snake. Isn't mico a spider monkey? I think mazama is later described as a red-tailed deer; put that after the name. If there is no English analogue, as I think is the case with tepesquintle, put in the generic name. I suppose tigrillo is some feline; hasn't it an English name? If tejon isn't badger—as dictionary gives and as I doubt in Mexico) give some descriptive or generic term. I guess iguana, ocelot, peccary, armadillo, etc., are well known.

I have frequently changed crude to rude. While each has a secondary meaning of the other, rude means primarily rough, not nicely finished (the meaning you want); crude means raw, unprocessed.

Scraper-plane is used in some places, scraping-plane in others. I have tried to make it uniformly scraper-plane.

3 pp. 20-21. Here, as usually, there is no logical order to the list of artifacts, with Abasolo points near the beginning of the long list, Matamoros points at the end of it. Here I have rearranged them; generally I haven't. ^p

✓ p. 22. Enter data and reference for Yanhuitlan.

✓ p. 23. Is my entry reference for de Terra correct here for Valley of Mexico, and for Cerritos (S.L.P.)? What's the reference for Chicoloapan? Same?

✓ p. 24. I think the Haury reference for Ventana cave is correct; how about the Sonora Peralta complex (p.25)? Also Haury?

→ Table 2. The list of artifacts has no logical order, with points, for instance, mixed up all the way through it. Why? Why not rearranged in typological order?

8 Table 3. Why lines left blank towards the bottom (3 blank lines between Lerma and Diablo)? Do you want it typeset so? Why?

9 p. 29. Rewrite after adding reports on these points. Similar changes to be made in other places, such as pp. 30 & 32.

p. 32. Original text (p.43) read "The former remains..." I presume that was an error for faunal remains?

11 p. 35, line 2. Original text (p.43) read "Seven occur with the Santa Marta remains, ". Word complex added; or should it be phase, or what?

p. 35 et seq. Artifacts and Other Remains (Originally called "Appendix"). This whole section was very carelessly prepared, with omissions, confusion in names, etc. Please try to make it a good job. I didn't like the equivocal term Sample and changed it to example(s). The method of giving dimensions was a terrible waste of space. Why give the "maximum length" and then the "range" when both are the same? I have uniformly put four lines on one line, and think it gives all the information.

P. 36, lines 5 & 8. Early Formative & Late Classic or early Formative and late Classic?

p. 40. References to MacNeish & Kidder (latter twice)

Table IV should follow order of text but doesn't. Pass it. Text has Almagre Contracting Stemmed and Gary Stemmed; table has Almagre stemmed and Gary Contracting-stem. Which is right? Text and Table have Santa Marta Uniface. Captions for Plate IV has Santa Marta Biface and no Santa Marta Uniface. Santa Marta Biface not in text or table. There are two Almagre Stemmed in captions for Plate IV but only one referred to in text: j (#10). No. 7 (g) is not referred to in text reference; I suppose both should be mentioned, 7 & 10, g & j?

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

1. 1

You will note that I have changed numbers to letters in plate illustrations, Fig. 4, i, instead of Plate IV, No. 9, in accord with the standards of our Papers. I don't know whether these are photographs or drawings. If drawings they will appear as cuts in the text, if photographs in a group at the end. Probably all Figures will have to be renumbered, but in any case, whether drawings or photographs, individual items will be lettered, not numbered.

UNIFACIAL SCRAPERS AND KNIVES

This heading does not agree with caption of Table V. Order in text did not agree with order in Table V, but first two in text were reversed to make agreement. In text: Large Thick Side-scrappers; in table: Thick side-scrappers and knives; in caption: Large side-scraper. All should agree.

BLADES AND POLYHEDRAL CORES (Reversed from original Polyhedral Cores and Blades). Caption of Table VI is entirely different: Prismatic Blade Types. Order in text does not follow order in Table, but probably too much trouble to change. In the table there is a column for End-of-blade Scrapers not mentioned in text, which repeats same data as in Table V. Do you want to give the same data in two different tables? I note that on p. 46 it is mentioned that some blades were made into end-of-blade scrapers, so maybe the repetition was intentional, but I doubt its wisdom.

p. 66. In original, reference to illustrations in Plate VI (Fig. 6) was "Nos. 11, 2, 19". I suspect that this was given by dictation "eleven to nineteen", and have made it h-s (11-19). In the captions to Plate VI, No. 10 (j) is a "Cylindrical polyhedral core" that is not mentioned in Table VI, or in text by name or number. Do you want to ignore it?

Under "Fine Obsidian Blades (p.48), in original text (p.67) reference is to "No. 1 - 16, but you have "No. 11,2,19" under Rude Blades. Judging by the captions to Plate VI I judge that the Obsidian Blades are a-i (1-9) and have so marked them. (I made a mistake in my first references, and have changed them in ink.)

GROUND AND PECKED STONE TOOLS. Under Pebble Manos (p.50), original text (p.71) refers to Plate VII, No. 3, and Boulder Metates or Mullers (p.73) to No. 2. In the captions to Plate VII these are reversed. So I don't know which is correct but have followed captions rather than text. Please change the incorrect one. Pebble Manos in text, Manos in Table.

Boulder Metates or Mullers in text, Boulder Metate in table. Ground Slate in text, Ground Stone in table.

OTHER STONE, SHELL, AND BONE ARTIFACTS. Caption of Table VIII, OTHER ARTIFACTS, has been changed to agree with text. No Bone Needle in table.

In last pages with list of faunal remains, why are ~~groups~~ animal orders split up? There are mammalia in five different places separated by reptilia, aves, etc. Logically all mammalia would be expected together, followed by reptilia, etc. If there is any reason for the present apparent lack of order, it should be explained by subcaptions or preceding note.

~~It makes me peeved to spend a day or two checking up things and calling attention to errors when authors are apparently too busy or careless to care whether their publications are full of errors or not.~~

Some of the above remarks are merely observations, some are trivial and unimportant, but most of them are errors that need to be rectified. Please do so carefully the first time so that we won't have to have continued correspondence--takes too much time.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

October 5, 1960.

Dr. J. Alden Mason,
725 Conestoga Road,
Berwyn, Pa., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Mason:

I received the manuscript in mid-field season in the southwest Yukon and needless to say, I didn't get anything done on it until I got back to the office. Now I will go through the various questions you asked which I have answered mainly in the manuscript. First of all, I have gone over the manuscript and tried to make it a little more grammatically and take out a few more errors, and also I have rewritten a few more sections, including data on the Carbon 14 dates as well as what Sears gave me verbally on the pollen. Thus, I do not believe a section on radiocarbon dates is necessary as I have included them in the text.

Reports by Mangelsdorf and Sears also have not been sent to me and I have included what they have written to me in letters and told me in conversation in the text. Thus we can leave out the sections on soil, pollen and plant remains, unless we want to wait a couple of more years for them to get such done.

Now I will go over the various points you made item by item.

1. Page 16 - your reference to Chiapas cloth is correct.
2. Page 16 - changing of the animal names seems to be good and far be it for me to fight about the use of "rude" instead of "crude". Also, thank you for making the changes in terms of the word "scraper-plane".
3. Pages 20-21 - your alinement of the projectile point types and list of artifacts if O.K.
4. Page 22 - I have included the Carbon 14 dates and their number and also given the date of the publication on the Yanhuatlan.

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Now I will go over the various points you made item by item.

1. Page 6 - your reference to Chiapas cloth is correct.
2. Page 16 - changing of the animal names seems to be good and far be it for me to fight about the use of "rude" instead of "crude". Also, thank you for making the changes in terms of the word "scraper-plane".
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6. Page 24 (now page 25) - Haury is correct for the Ventana cave reference. George E. Fay is correct for the Peralta reference. This is changed in the text.
7. Table #2 - I prefer to leave this pretty much like it is for the simple reason that the Santa Marta artifacts are of the left and most similar sites arranged to the right in order of similarity.
8. Table #3 - I prefer to leave the table pretty much like it is so that the vertical spaces correspond somewhat with time.
9. Page 29 - has been rewritten
10. Page 32 - faunal remains is correct
11. Page 35 - I have rewritten some of the section on artifact descriptions and for the most part have abided by your recommendations.
12. Page 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ - I have used the shortened form in terms of projectile points names which will avoid any confusion. Thereby Gary stem becomes Gary point and so forth.
13. The part on unifacial scrapers and knives seems alright.
14. The table connected with blades and polyhedral cores purposely includes categories not mentioned in the text. The reason I did this was that these various categories did not seem to represent types but only minor variations. These types are not worthy of a lot of description than somewhere I felt they should be recorded.
15. Plates and the numbering and designation of them-I sent all plates, drawings, etc., to Peterson so I cannot be much help on this score. I am afraid that Fred will have to clear this matter up or you will have to send me the plates.
16. Now as to the last section of the monograph which concerns the faunal remains, I split them up in the manner they are to show how they occurred chronologically. This was done on purpose.

I think this should clear up a fair number of our difficulties and when you get the illustrations I think the thing should be ready to go to the printers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1954

TO THE DEAN

FROM THE

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

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There may be still a few more things you would like answered which I missed and please feel free to call on me if so. Sorry to be so delinquent in going over the corrections, but as usual, I seem to be trying to do a thousand things at once.

Sincerely yours,

/cp

Richard S. MacNeish.

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Sincerely yours,

/cp

Richard S. MacNeish.

November 7, 1960.

Dr. J. Alden Mason,
University Museum,
33rd and Spruce Streets,
Philadelphia 4, Penn.

Dear Dr. Mason:

Enclosed please find the 2 cross-section drawings
and the burial drawing for the publication by Peterson and
myself. They are somewhat the worse for wear, but maybe
of help to you.

Yours sincerely,

/cp

Richard S. MacNeish.

September 7, 1941.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed please find the 2 cross-examination questions
and the initial survey for the position of the witness.
Specifically, they are intended for the use of the
of the FBI.

Very respectfully,

Richard E. Nease

10

NEW WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL FOUNDATION

1 IRVING LANE
ORINDA, CALIFORNIA

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JOHN ALDEN MASON, Ph.D.
Editor & Field Advisor
GARETH W. LOWE
Field Director

725 Conestoga Road
Berwyn, Pa.

June 28, 1961

Directors

SCOTT H. DUNHAM, C.P.A.
THOMAS STUART FERGUSON
Attorney
J. POULSON HUNTER, M.D.
MILTON R. HUNTER, Ph.D.
ALFRED V. KIDDER, Ph.D.
NICHOLAS G. MORGAN, SR.
Attorney
LE GRAND RICHARDS
ERNEST A. STRONG
Contractor

Dear Scotty:

Yes, your letter of the 22d did surprise me; I thought you were still in Mexico. "Discourage" is not the word at all, but I don't know whether I'm more pleased or displeased at receiving the new typescript on Santa Marta. Just this morning I did the last few touches on the next publication, by Sanders on the ceramics of Santa Cruz, and I rather looked forward to a couple of weeks with little to do but do some urgent work on the garden, some painting on the house, etc. But I'm supposed to be editing full time, so I'll take only a few days work in the garden and then get to work editing the new typescript. It's urgent because I want to have everything in hand by July 15th when you leave for Alaska. I haven't looked at the new typescript yet, but will probably begin on it tomorrow evening, after working all day tomorrow in the garden.

Bill Coe said he is most eager to read the Santa Marta report, so I'm taking the old one to the office Friday to lend him, and will get it back to compare with the new one before I've done much with the latter.

The current publication (Papers 8-11) on Chiapa de Corzo was received from the binders, so the printer informed me over the phone, yesterday, and I hope to receive a copy by mail tomorrow morning. They will be distributed from Brigham Young University, but I'm sure you're on the mailing list, and hope you receive one before you leave for Alaska.

Where is Fred and what's he doing this summer?

Congratulations on your spectacular finds. You'll hear from me again in less than a week, and probably frequently thereafter.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Alan
J. Alden Mason

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish
National Museum of Canada
Ottawa, Canada

Committee of Archaeologists

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Chief Archaeologist of Carnegie
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PEDRO ARMILLAS
Professor of Mexican
Archaeology,
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GORDON WILLEY, Ph.D.
Professor of Mexican Archaeology,
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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The first of the three main parts of the report is a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year, and a summary of the results. The report is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with diagrams and tables. It is a valuable document for anyone interested in the work of the organization.

The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the work done in the field, the second section deals with the work done in the laboratory, and the third section deals with the work done in the office. Each section is well illustrated with diagrams and tables.

The third part of the report is a summary of the results. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the field work, the second section deals with the results of the laboratory work, and the third section deals with the results of the office work. Each section is well illustrated with diagrams and tables.

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June 22, 1961.

Dr. J. Alden Mason,
725 Conestoga Road,
Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Mason:

This letter will probably both surprise and discourage you. Fred and I went over all the suggestions and corrections for the Santa Marta report in Mexico. We were so damn busy finding terrific stuff that I could not do anything about getting it typed up until I got back to Ottawa. I think both yours and Lowe's criticisms are all taken care of in the manuscript. I also have included a pollen and carbon-14 report in the Appendix. Some charts have been re-arranged and the one on animal bones has been put in a more logical order in terms of sequences. Also accompanying it, I have made a new Table 10 which is sort of a glossary of faunal remains in scientific jargon, in Spanish and in English. I seemed simpler to do this than to attempt putting in one or three words in the body of the report.

Looking over the original one and this, one could say that they are quite different. So far as I'm concerned you can burn the original. The only other problem is in terms of plates and figures and I do not have copies of these so there is nothing I can do. Also, the National Museum situation concerning artists and general help is about what you would expect in a bureaucracy--very lousy. However, if there is no other way, send them up here and I will try to do them myself.

Hope we have not fouled up your schedule too much with all this delay but the expedition in Tehuacan in its first season really did wonders and we worked like dogs and literally, did not have a minute to spare on the manuscript. Without going into details, I might say that we have, as of last week, 178 sites in survey, 2 major excavations and 2 minor ones resulting in an unbroken 10-11,666 year sequence which includes the original domestication of corn and have about $\frac{1}{2}$ million specimens.

I will leave for the Yukon and more field work on July 15, but if you have any questions, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,

725 Conestoga Road
Berwyn, Pa.

July 1, 1961

Dr. Richard S. MacNeish
National Museum of Canada
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Scotty:

I have finished my editing of the Sanders' report, and am ready to begin on the Santa Marta one, but have been taking a couple of days off for urgent and postponed spring jobs, and may be busy on these a day or two more, but working on yours in the evenings. Full time work on it very soon. So I have only glanced at it so far, but it looks very good and neat and reads much like the earlier report, which I lent to Bill Coe but will get back in a few days, as I have edited that, and I would guess that most of the two are identical, word for word.

I hope we can have all problems settled within two weeks but of course there won't be any proof ready by that time. Will you be able to get and correct proof in Alaska or shall I rely on Fred for that? What's his address?

The principal problem that I see at present is the illustrations which I have pulled out to refresh my mind on. Three of the plates consist of a large number of objects very carelessly cut out in outline and pasted on cardboard. Reproduced as halftones these will show the difference between the edge of the object and the edge of the photo. They should be carefully done by a trained artist, either blocked out with opaque or carefully cut in outline with a special tool. Can I get these photographs to do it over? Who has them? These are original Plate VI, 20 obsidian and other stone cores, knives, etc; Pl. V, 7 rude stone implements, each ~~showing~~ showing face and profile; Pl. IV, 13 projectile points. If impossible to get them, I suppose I can take them off and cut the outlined more carefully myself, but I'd rather get the original photos. Plate IX, 14 potsherds, has one sherd cut out and another pasted back, and looks like hell. I wrote Fred about this and he said he'd try to get another photo. That was long ago and I haven't heard from him since. The excavation drawings are nice and where the typing is faint the printer can put in type. It is a pity that the drawing of the burial was done on red graph paper, as red photographs the same as black. Just possible that it may be filtered out.

Let me know as soon as possible, please, what you know about the three photos of the objects. Or were they taken from several different photos?

Good luck!

Cordially
Jim
J. Alden Mason

July 5, 1961.

Dr. J. Alden Mason,
725 Conestoga Road,
Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

Dear J. Alden:

I will be gone only six weeks in the Yukon and plan to be back in Ottawa by September 1. Also, I am not far from a post office so corrected proof will not be too great a problem. Fred, of course, will be in Tehuacan as our project there is continuing. I might suggest that if proofs arrive in the next six weeks that you send Fred and I both copies of the page-proof. That way you would be sure to get one back.

The other problem concerning the illustration is a more difficult one. Right at this moment I do not know if Fred or I have the original photographs of the artifacts. I will check into this matter. The one illustration that is not too good, that of the burial, should be very easy for an artist to copy even by simply tracing it on white paper. Right now I suspect that the three plates were taken from different photos and pasted together, but I will have to check.

Incidentally, although the main body of the report is the same as it was, there have been a number of basic changes in it, particularly in the comparative section and all those sections concerning dates and interpretation of the pollen. So, the origin I still suggest you throw completely away.

Sincerely yours,

/cp

R. S. MacNeish.

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August 23, 1961

Dear Scotty:

Thanks indeed for the reprint. It is obviously a fine and painstaking work; even non geologists such as I can immediately appreciate that.

I still have not recovered from the shame caused by that truly ungenerous humorism, although I, frankly, had nothing to do with it except insofar as I coaxed you to take such a lot of trouble ^{under} ~~the~~ those conditions: they are, of course, regulated by tariff - an absurd one, especially where one thinks of it in terms of rate of exchange.

I asked the Instituto to send you

a personal copy of our book in the
Cueva de la Candelaria.

Once again. Congratulations
- the very warmest - for Coscatlan
and thanks - also of the very warmest -
for your book.

Ever yours sincerely

Pablo Martínez del R.

Don't bother to acknowledge receipt
of the Candelaria book, but do not
fail to let me know if it doesn't
reach you. Say within a month or
six weeks.

Fort Liard, N.W.T

Dec 31, 1962

Dear Mac Mac Neish,

- Got your letter last mail & decided to give you a reply, was glad to hear from you and to know you will be returning to Liard this coming summer. Do hope I can be able to help you in your work as I am not working for the R.C.M.P. now. I was pensioned off last March. I'm now on my own, doing a little trapping & doing odd jobs at the "Bay".

I have mentioned about those spear-points to Johnny Klondike, as he was in town for Christmas. He says he will be willing to show you

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where he picked up the
samples of spear-points that
he had Gus send you. He
says he dug them up, around
Fish-Lake close to his house.
He is also willing to help
you dig for the materials.

I and my family are
doing fine. We now have
five little ones. Two boys &
three girls.

Will be looking forward
to seeing you again sometimes
in August in '63. Closing with
all the best for the coming
year.

Sincerely

Wm. C. McLeod.

Ottawa, January 21, 1963.

Mr. William C. McLeod,
Fort Liard, N.W.T.

Dear Mr. McLeod:

Thank you for your letter of December 31, 1962, addressed to Dr. McNeish.

As Dr. McNeish will be away from Ottawa until sometime next June, your letter will be placed in his basket until he returns and at that time Dr. McNeish will reply to you himself.

It is hoped that this information will be sufficient but if there is anything further I can do for you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,

W. E. Taylor,
A/Senior Archaeologist.

/pdm

Apartment 410,
2932 Yonge Street,
Chatsworth Manors,
Toronto 12, Ontario.

Mr. R. S. MacNeish, Archaeologist,
Human History Branch,
The National Museum of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

I listened last night with much interest to the broadcast of an interview between you and a member of the C. J. B. C.'s staff on the program "Assignment." If I understood correctly the names of the persons you quoted as being associated with you in your research work, the name of a Miss Nelken (from Paris) was also mentioned. If this is the correct name, I should be very much obliged to you if you would kindly let me know her complete name and address so I may contact her. It would be interesting to me to learn if, perchance, she is a member of my family from Europe.

I apologize for any inconvenience I may cause you with my request, and I thank you in anticipation of your reply. I enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Gina Nelken.

Encl.

(Mrs. F. M. Nelken)

CONSEQUENCE

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